tually ne asked them to bring their minds and senses to bear upon the facts and events of

THE GREAT MYSTERY OF THE NATIVITY,

to that they might fanot themselves present in the stable at Bethlehem, and contemplate the eventful event that that them there taken place. What was it that had taken place? Study the wonderful event in all its surroundings. Let them gaze on the child Jesus and his virgin mother, on the just and good Jeseph, and think what it was that had been done for them. What had been done for them: What had been done for them? Who was that child that lay in a manger on a cold winter's night? Who was that child that lay in a manger on a cold winter's night? Who was that theipless babe

ABANDONED BY THE WORLD?

No other than the Omniptent God who rules the universe; no other than that Almighty Being from whom were all things, in whom were all things, and by whom were all things—that Almighty Being from whom our salvation existed, and who, under numan form, from his infinite attributes, has compressed into the dimensions of the body of a child all that was necessary in order to gain our salvation. That little enild was laid in a poor manger. Very few were born in such abject poverty. All the senses that belonged to that body belonged to God, and it was not strange that humanity should feel thankfulness when it looked up and saw how it had been dignified by the birth of Christ. God Almighty had taken on himself the nature of man; had united himself to man in his own divine person. He was God at the same that that He was man. If God had come with spiencer and dony He would have made men reverence Him and

TRENBLE BEFORE RIS INFINITE MAJESTY.

But he would not have gained their hearts so well as by the means by which he came. He came with humility

"Son, give may the hearts of MEN.

"Son, give may the heart. My delight is to be among the children of men." He wished by coming into the world to gain

THE APPECTIONS AND SYMPATHIES OF THE HUMAN

among the children of men." He wished by coming into the world to gain that apprections and sympathers of the human nature, the wished to gain all that gave power and worth to human nation by His way of coming into the world, and hence He came as:

A CHILD IN POVERTY:

Coming as a child in poverty on a cold winter's night to His own, and yet His own received Him not. Riches and power were around and about Him, yet there was no place for the son of God to lay His head. Carist, by His manner of coming, not only desired to gain aur good will, but wished to teach us by His example. He desired to tell us that virtue did not consist in the applicates or the acclamations of the world; that it did not consist in the spinates or the acclamations of the world; that it did not consist in the application.

The birth of that poor child in Bethlehem, in the stable, and the chrounstances that attended it, spoke more elequently to the human, Christian heart than the words of the most gifted preacher. Under these circumstances, they had to thank their beloved Saviour for coming into the world, and because He came to assumiate Himself to us in the lowlest circumstances. The greatest minds must come to Him as little children. They must

COME DOWN TO THE LEVEL.

Of their Divine Lord. The nativity of our Divine Lord was peace. By His sufferings and death He had broken down the wait that separated men from their Creator. By original guilt man had placed a barrier between himself and his Creator, and he could not have breken that down until, by the coming of Christ, there was a union of the human with the divine nature, and thus means to set our heart on heavenly things. Carlet gave us a means to set our heart on heavenly things—to keep them away from all earthy teachings and preserve them in that which gives happiness and parity to human beings.

The reverend gentleman having concluded his sermon, the high mass (Rev. Dr. Freel being ecicbrant and Rev. Mr. Mogivern deacon) was proceeded with to the close. A collection was taken up fo

STS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH.

Imposing Religious Services-An Exciting In-

eldent.
Sts. Peter and Paul's church, Williamsburg, of which the Rev. Sylvester Malone is pastor, was beautifully decorated with evergreens throughout, and the grand altar presented a spectacle of artistic beauty. Four services were performed during the day, the first at six o'clock in the morning, when an exciting incident occurred. Just after Father Maione had read the gospel of the day, and before he commenced commenting on it, the musin on the altar took fire from a spark from one of the candies, and for a moment the ight material blazed to such an extent as to light material blazed to such an extent as to bring to their feet in alarm the large congregation present; but the fire was promptly extinguished before any material damage resulted, and before a pante could ensue. Father Matone then proceeded with his discourse without nurther interruption.

At half-past ten o'clock a solemn high mass was celebrased, with Father Fagan as celebrate, Father Malone as deacon, Father Campbell as sub-deacon, and L. Carroll as master of ceremonies, and an elequent sermon was preached by Father Campbell. At three o'clock in the afternoon a large congregation attended the vesper services.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Handsome Decorations-Impressive Scenes-

Glorious Music and Pulpit Eloquence.
At this handsome and substantial edifice, which ands as a landmark in the lower portion of the city, preaching a sermon on the birth and growth of e Church in the metropolis, crowds assembled at all nours yesterday to do honor to the Saviour on the anniversary of His natal day. Long before daylight the devotees assembled in force and thronged the noble old edifice. The magnificent altar, of finest Italian marbie, with its backnated with innumerable tapers of pure white, set in candelabra of various devices. A glittering cross in jets of gas shone above the tabernacle; clusters of beautiful flowers most artistically arranged, with small trees and sprigs and wreaths of evergreen, so disposed as to please the eye, while their perfuse filled the air, and, altogether, the bright, pure light, the beautiful tims, the rich shade and the general tastend combination formed a coup dwat not easily forgotten. At the last mass the scene was perhaps not quite so impressive as at the early mass, ere day had come to dim the candle lights. Nevertheless the scene was particularly fine, and the hundreds of earnest worshippers gazed at the attar, its illuminations and decorations, and felt happier and brighter and better, perhaps, than on any other day in the year. At the principal service the music was really excellent. Professor Pocher almost made the organ speak under his masterly menipulation. The glorious annem. Adoste Fidetes, was sung with a heartness and solidit thus seemed to inspire the entire congregation. Morello's arrangement was given, and, as above mentioned, with spiendae effect. A mass for solo and chorus by Prince Ponixtowski, was sung, with Pacini's Jubilate for the oliertory piece. The latter was enug by Mrs. Easton, the soprano of the choir, with genuine pathos and scholarly finish. Besides Mrs. Easton hiss Munnier, alto; Mr. Himmer, tenor, and Mr. Stand, basso, with a well trained chorus, gave the grand music of the mass a devotional interpretation and a truly artistic rendition. The Rev. William Qunn, pastor, officiated as celebrant of the mass, and the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon on the gospel of the day—the mystery and instory of the Nativity. quent and impressive sermon on the gospe day—the mystery and history of the Nativity.

CHRISTMAS DAY ON LONG ISLAND.

Services in the Churches and Public Institu

tions-Feasting and Prayer. The festivity of the birthday of the Saviour of the world was observed with unusual piety and solemnity on Long Island. On the eve of Christmas the Presbyterian and Baptist enurches had public exercises for the pleasure of the Sunday school children, at which Christmas gifts were liberally bestowed, Yesterday the Episcopal Sunday school children en joyed the fruits of the annual Christmas tree, and many young hearts were made glad and joyous.

The day was solemnly observed. A Christian spirit seemed to pervade the breasts of all, and the churches in the many towns were filled to overflowing. In Flushing the Methodist puipit was occupied by George L. Taylor, the Episcopal by Rev. Mr. Carpenter. The services in the Catholic church were of a most impressive character. The interior of the edifice was artistically dressed in evergreens and flowers, while

of the edifice was artistically dressed in evergreens and flowers, while

THE CRIB WAS SURROUNDED

by clusters of lights, wreaths of evergreens and elegant artificial flowers. The sermon was preached by the flow, Father Burns. The Sisters of St. Joseph and those under their charge made the scene one of solemn grandeur, while the choir filled the church with sweet notes of Christmas anthems. In Jamites much solemathy was visible. The churches were crowded, and the pastors of the respective churches occupied the pulpits. The greatest attendance was at the Baptist church, where the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh preached a highly oratorical sermon. Rev. Lewis L. Lampman preached in the Presoyterian church, Dr. Cook in the Episcopal church, Mr. Hil in the Methodist church, Dr. Van Siyke in the Reformed church and Father Farley in the Catholic church. The Episcopal and Catholic churches were visited by hundreds during the day, who greatly admired the tasty decorations. Dr. Farley, perhaps, fared rather better than the other divines, no being made the who greatly admired the tasty decorations. Dr. Farley, perhaps, fared rather better than the other divines, as being made the recipient of a purse of five hundred dollars from his charge, as a token of their esteem and veneration. In Long Island City Father Crimmins preached in the Catholic church and Dr. Smith in the Baptist church, while the services in the Catholic church at Duten Kills were conducted by Father Marco.

The philanthrophy of the peoplejof Flushing gladdened the hearts of the young people in the Orphan Home by providing a hospitable entertainment for them. The children in this institution are those of deceased solliers, and they are cared for by the contributions of the citizens of Flushing. In the houses for the manufegaage of the poor good cheer

prevailed, the authorities having provided a sump tuous repast for the unfortunate and decrept.

JERSEY CITY CHURCHES.

Midnight masses were celebrated in all the churches of the city. At the German Catholic church the midnight solemn mass was celebrated by Father Kraus. The interior of the church presented a scene of great brilliancy, the altar being lighted up from base to pinnacle with candles, while festoons of evergreens were woven across the sanctuary so as to give it the appearance of an arbor. At the side of the sanctuary was a representation of the crib at Bethiehem, which was a great object of curiosity, especially to the juveniles of the congregation. The music was, as usual, excellent, and at the close of the mass the entire congregation arose and chanted the Christmas carol. Such a spectacle is not often witnessed.

close of the mass the entire congregation arose and chanted the Christmas carol. Such a spectacle is not often witnessed.

At St. Peter's church there was a solemn high mass, at which father Mackin was celebrant, Father Connolly, deacon; Father Corrigan, subdeacon, and Mr. Tuomey, masters of ceremonies, At the Raif-past ten o'clock mass the music was characteristic of St. Peter's, which in this respect is second to no church in the entire State. The Kipric, Gioria and Credo were from Mercadante, while the Sanctus and Agnus Dei were taken from the favorice, Mozart's No. 12. The tenors, Mr. Bernhardt and Mr. Robbech (the latter specially engaged), made the building ring. Miss Schmitz, who is familiar to all church-goers, was assisted by Miss Komer as sopmano. The altos were Miss Plate and Miss Homari, and the barilone Mr. Frazer, Seidom has such a combination been seen and neard even in St. Peter's.

Grace charch, the leading Spiscopal edifice, contained a large congregation. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Rice, who preached from Genesis, thirteenth chapter—'i will put enmity between thy seed and her seed," Speaking of the mystery of the incarnation, he remarked that Christ was born of woman, but without the Intervention of man. He was not the offspring of the man and the woman, but of the woman. This mystery is one of the extraordinary works of God, yet it stands out so clearly as to convince the most sceptical. When we come to one race which, in a peculiar sense, is adopted by God. God hald his mark upon that people, and although they have ceased to be a clurch or a nation they have still the reputation which God gave them. Scarcely was the promise of a Redeemer hade them than they were carried and they settled on a small portion of Asia, where they built their churches directly where the torrents of war were afterwards to surge. There they made more precious history than all the world besides.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

ST. MATTHEWS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Christmus Homily by Father Gallagher-The Mystery of the Incarnation-The Promise and Fulfilment of the Coming of WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1870.

The celebration of the great Christian festival of the year in this city was attended by none of the notsy demonstrations which invariably characterize this holiday when it fails upon a week day. The weather has moderated, and a bright sunny day has taken the piace of the nipping, cold and chilling atmosphere of yesterday. The streets of Washington were literally thronged with people this morning wending their way to the various places of worship. The Catholic and Episcopal churches were througed, while the churches of every other denomination were also crowded. The services at St. Matthew's (Roman Catholic attracted many who are not of that faith. and at the eleven o'clock service there was present, beside the members of the foreign legations, a number of Senators and Representatives and many of the government officials. Solemn high mass was celebrated, with Rev. Dr. C. T. White as celebrant, Rev. Father Gallagher as deacon, and Rev. Father McDevitt as subdeacon. The mass sung was Haydn's No. 6, with full erchestra and organ accompaniment, the chorus being com-

sung was Haydn's No. 6, with full erchestra and organ accompaniment, the chorus being composed of the best vocalists in Washington, while the principal parts were creditably sustained by the indies and gentlemen belonging to the choir. At the conclusion of the singing of the Vent Creator, by Mr. L. E. Gannon.

A Chillstmas Homily

was delivered by Rev. Father Gallagher, of San Francisco, who said that we celebrate, in time, the birth of the eternal Son, bern of the Father before all ages. It required four thousand years to prepare the world for so great and so incomprehensible a mystery as the incarnation of the Redeemer of manismd. The promise of His coming was made known to our first parents after their unhappy fall, and became-their only hope and consolution, and that hope was perpetuated by the chosen people of God down the centuries of time until the advent of Jeaus Christ upon earth. He was the desired of nations and patriarchs, and prophets spoke of His coming to the people. His glory and His gnominy were sung in cantities of joy and lamentations of the profoundest soriow. The whole world was filled with hope in expectation of the birth of the Eternal Son, who was destined to be the Saviour of all mankind. After the fulfilment of the types and figures of the old law the long expected Messiah appeared, and what do we behold? An infant, a helpless babe, born in a stable and cribbed in a manger, and that, too, amid the great severity of the season. He was unable to express His suffering save by sighs and tears. He came in poverty, that we who think ourselves rich might borrow from His example the lesson of humility. Yes, the desired of the eternal hills, the son of the Most High, first saw the light of day in the stable at Bethelem. Shall we, the reverend speaker asked, remain with the shepherds and adore our new born king? Or shall we, with the increalions Jews, turn away and despise ithm? Or snall we nope for the coming of another Redeemer than Him who was born in the city of David? We believe in Him, and

Him, and, belleving, we will adore him, acknowledging that in the birth of the Son of God we recognize

THE REDEEMER OF THE WORLD,
the same Jesus Christ whose nativity we this day commemorate. But, can it be that the Son of God was born in such abject poverty, or do we judge of His surroundings according to our humane estimation of things? Indeed, we may truly declare that the advent of our Divine Master was most worthy of the godhead. To arge that humility—poverty and meekness is a condition most comporting with the omnipotence of the Eternal One—would appear somewhat paradoxical; but it is one of the most sublime truths announced from a Christian pulpit. To understand it in this sense, let us suppose the description of the birth of the Son of God according to human ideas. Picture the scene in glowing colors. Imagine the beauty of architectural design in some great palace, whose halls and walls might vie with the splendor of Solomon's temple, Fancy the gems which adorn His earthly cradle, the iniaid gold, the radiant ingut of precious gems. Surround His birth with all the pomp and display that creative genius can devise. All this may be grand in human esthuation, but when allied to so great a mystery how wholly mayorthy of Him whose birth the angels declared and the shep-heads adored 1 All that the world attaches a value too what are they but the things of God's creation? Does not the mind despise

are they but the things of God's creation? Does not the mind despise

THE VANITY OF ALL WORLDLY SHOW?

And does it not praise, even unwillingly, the glory of humility? And what is human display, after all, but empthics and vexation of spirit? No; He had no need of these things. He came to heal our wounds, to succor us in our dire calamity, and He would have none of the things the world dictitiously values. People of common seense are dispusted when they hear of the pomp attending the birth of royalty; and shall we surround our minnt King with what then is despicable in the eyes of true greatness? No! Rather let us go over with the numble shepwhen they bear of the pomp attending the birth of revalty; and shall we surround our minnt King with what then is despicable in the eyes of true greatness? Not Rather let us go over with the numble shepherds and behold the Child or Mary, whose coming has brought gladness to the nearts of millions. Let us consider the poverty, the lowliness of His earthly beginning; how He was hidden from the knowledge of the worldly great, He whom patriarchs and prophets desired to behold with all the ardor of their immost souls. Behold the wise men journeying at the beekon of the star in the east to lay gifts at this feet. Jernsaiem is astonished at the herald of His coming and Herod trembles on his throne. The persecution of the holy innocents does not reach that hittle babe, whose only protectors on earth are Jeseph and Mary. At the age of twelve He astonishes the sages of israel by His questions, and later in life he confounds the Pharisses and Sadducees by His wisdom. He commands nature; He heals all diseases; He attracts the multitude, raises the dead to His and fills the whole world with the worder of His deeds. He dies, and the third day He comes forth from the tomb triumphant over all his enemies, vivilying all things with a new life. The Gospel supplants the old law and everything is changed. This is, indeed, the glory of Him who is Christ, the Lord, who was born in the stable at Ectalehem. All acknowledge His divinity and He receives the incense of adoration from every civilized nation on the face of the earth. Behold the great mystery we are called upon to-day to contemplate, He preaches to us from His cradie, and we may exclaim, 'The ways of God are not the ways of maa, nor are the thoughts of God according to the thoughts of men.' See what estimates God places upon the wealth of the world, and learn from Him the sublime lesson of humility and detachment from all earthly things. Study to learn the great truths He has thus given in His lowliness, in His poverty, in the obscurity. Let all, rich and poor, learned and

Pacern, of the latter part in which the orchestral and organ accompaniment blended spiendidly with the united voices of the leading singers and the chorus. The service concluded at one o'clock, when the large congregation retired, the orchestra per-forming the march from "Tannhauser."

NINTH STREET METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Christ's Advent Foretold by Isulah-His Birth the Verification of Prophecy. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1870.

Rev. Mr. Drinkhouse, pastor of the Ninth street Methodist Protestant church, preached this mornie, from Isatah ix., 6-For unto us a child is born, unto as a son is given," &c .- in connection with the regular monthly children's churca service. The speaker said of the text that it was the prediction o Isaiah, the sublimest of the prophets, uttered about seven hundred and forty years before the advent of the Saviour. Two aspects of the subject are presented in this language, and as they are inseparably involved, he proceeded to consider them in parallet. First.

THE CHRIST OF HISTORY AND THE CHRIST OF DOC-

We have four periods. First, the anticipation; sec ond, the preparation; third, the manner of it; fourth, the commemoration. Each of these points was clabo rated as setting forth the antecedents of the Christ of history; a man who began as no other man ever began, and who must continue as no other man ever continued. The speaker then pre-sented as a line of thought that we have an authentic history of a man who claimed to have been begotten of the Holy Ghost. The manner of the man was predicted; the mystery of His tual life perfectly harmonized with those predictions. On which side, then, of the Christ of doc

tions. On which side, then, of the Christ of doctrine lie the excesses of difficulty—that of atheism or inspiration? The opening chapter of Matthew is more than a mere catalogue of names; it is a marvellous pedigree, through which we step down the generations; "for unto us a child is born and unto us a son is given."

We pass to the second item—"And the government shall be upon his shoulders." No other single idea is so prominently associated in the Jewish mind with the coming Messiah. It was the subject of prophetic song in all ages. The expectation was intensined by their frequent captivities, a temporal prince and a royal reign.

prince and a royal reigh.

His was a Spiritual, Kingdom,
but so ingrained was the conviction of His secularity
as King that it was the struggle of His whole
earthly ministry to disabuse the minds of His
chosen followers, &c. And so we come
to the third and most important item of the text—
"And His name shall be called wonderfal." In this
we learn that the text is not only an illustrious
prophecy of the incarnation of Christ, but we have
an enumeration of those characters in which He
stands most nearly related to mankind as a Saviour,
and of others by which His mindle majery
and Godnead are shown. "And His name shall
be called." The significance of his baptism shall
be, &c.; "Wonderful, Counsellor;" "The Mignly
God!" "The Everlasting Father:" "The Prince of
Peace." The mysterious and practical were shown
to be strangery mingled in this array of titles. As
ceature of the services was the singing of the
children, who, under the leadership of Mr. Friel,
evinced an admirable degree of training.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Appearance of Christ the Fulfillment of Divine Prophecy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1870. There was a large attendance at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church to-day. Among those present were the President and family, Vice President Colfax and wife and several Senators and Congressmen. The church choir, under the leadership of Mr. Cornelius Burlew, with Mr. J. C. Tasker, organist, assisted by a choir from the Sunday school, furnished some special Christmas music for the occasion. The words-"We have seen His star in the east and are come to worship him. found in second chapter of Matthew and second verse, furnished the text of Dr. Newman's Christmas discourse. The appearance of Christ he characterized as the realization of the hope of ages, the fulfil ment of divine prophecy, the completion of the joy of the ancient bards. We who live in this age can appreciate that event in its fulness, power and glory more than those who hved when the event oc curred. We have the advantage of history. We can trace back eighteen hundred years and behold the benign induences of the teaching of Jesus upon the being innucices of the teaching of Jesus upon the race, and the speaker would venture the assertion that there was not a man before him, nor indeed a man in the nation, of intelligence and unbiassed judgment, who understands the philosophy of history and the power of moral influence, that would have Christianity destroyed or the name of Jesus crused from the hearts of the people. Whatever may be our views touching the divine origin of Jesus, all concede

concede
THE BENEFICENT INFLUENCE OF HIS GOSPEL
upon the soul and body, the intellect and heart
upon the family and society, upon the nations an
upon the whole human race. In the celebration o
this great event there were the angels, the shepherd
and the wise men. Dr. Newman invited the atten
tion of his hearers to the latter, and the relation the
sustained to this great event. The questions as t
who these wise men were and what were the inc
dents of their visit to Bethichem forme
the central points of inquiry, around whice
Dr. Newman gathered much historic fac who these wise men were and what were the incidents of their visit to Bethiehem formed the central points of inquiry, around which Dr. Newman gathered much historic fact and illustration. His personal familiarity with the scene of the Saviour's birth, by actual visitation, gave to his descriptions an interest that does not attach to the impersonal recital of the printed page. His-tanalysis of the striking elements in the journey, prediction and homage of the wise men was full of historic suggestion and allusion. The nativity of these wise men, the ideas involved in the word "Magi," applied to them, and the sources of their evident knowledge of the Saviour's coming were dwelt upon and emphasized by facis and quotations from sacred and prome writers. He showed that through contact with the Jews the Persians had derived the foreknewledge of Christ's coming, and, in illustration of the great truth that "coming events cast their shadows before," quoted from 'aciltus, Suetonius and Josephus to show that a general expectancy prevailed at that time that a saviour should appear. The beautiful idea of the guiding star, which led the wise men to the spot they sought, the conjectures advanced as to its astronomic character, were also considered and the conclusion reached that it was a luminous body guiding the men to the place where they might pay their homage to the Divine Son of God. Two things strike us in the review of the history. We are surprised at the indifference of Herod, the King, and his courtiers; but what must be the surprise of God and of His holy angels touching our indifference in this day? How honored are we above those who were contemporaneous with the miant jesus! More honored than those who beheld His crucifixion, flis resurrection and His ascension.

The Geav Problem has been solven.

Prophecy has been verified, and we are the living witnesses of the benign influence of Christianity upon ine hearts of the people, upon the nations of the globe.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Daly, at the Fifth Avenue theatre, has made a deided hit with the true, genuine American comedy, "Saratoga." The piece has a freshness and spiri which we look for in vain in the emanations of Lon don dramatists. Mr. Daly has the real American idea of running a theatre, and gives native talent preference to the much-vaunted productions of Cockneydom. "Saratoga" wift likely hold the boards for a long time to come. It is like cham pagne from beginning to end, and although some would-be critics pretend to find in it a want of cer tain asthetical qualities, the andience are pleased and the play is an undoubted success. We can congratulate Mr. Bronson Howard on giving our public a comedy which will stand favorable comparison with the best that Europe can furnish.

At the Grand Opera House we are to have the Brigands" to-day, matince and evening, and "Barbe Bleue" to-morrow night.

"Rip Van Winkie," for the 135th time, this afternoon at Booth's.

A week of old comedy at Wallack's. To-night is an exception, "The Coquettes," last time. The rest of the programme is as follows:—"Heir at Law," "School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin" and "Serion Family."

A matinée and evening performance at Lina Edwin's brings out "Little Jack Sheppard" and "Fra Diavolo. Same for "Wee Willie Winkle," Pox's glorious

pantomime at the Olympic. "The Black Crook" will be given twice at Nibie's

with Cora Adrienne as première danseuse,
"A Morning with Judge Dowling" still holds the

Two American gymnasts. Blanche and George Leopold, with seven plays, are the features at the "Jolly Santa Claus" is the novelty at the Comique

commence a season of Italian opera at the Pourteenth street theare.

Wallack's company give "The Herr at Law" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening.

Mine. Mina. Geary-Fitzpatrick and Miss Julia Esmond are the features at the Panorama of Ireland at Apollo Hall.

Dan Bryant has a burlesque on "Les Brigands" at his opera house.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins appear to-night in "Trodden Down," at the Harlem Music Hall.

"La Grande Duchesse" will be given to-morrow night at the Brooklyn Academy.

The last nights of "Paris" are announced at Wood's.

Wood's.

Tony Pastor has a new Christmas pantomime.

Weich, Hugnes & White's Minstress promise a
grand bil at the Brooklyn Opera House.

The San Francisco Minstress still run the burlesque

on "Les Brigands."
A grand concert will be given on Sunday—New Year's Day—at St. Francis Xavier's church, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. A fine programme is prepared by Berge, the organist.
Dr. James rech conducts the "Messiah" of the Harmonic at Steinway Hall to-night.

ARKANSAS.

Meeting of the Legislature-Election of United

States Senator-Political Differences. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 18, 1870. The Legislature of this State meets here on the 2d of January, and among its first acts will be the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Hor Alexander McDonald, who goes out in 1871. Senator McDonald is a candidate for re-election on the repub lican ticket, while General Clayton, the present republican Governor of the State, will also be in the field. It is understood that the democrats, who are largely in the minority in the Legislature, have determined that to run a candidate of their own party faith is simply useless, but never theiess they will put some favorite politician in nomination, and after giving him a com-plimentary vote will divide their vote on the republican candidates. Congressional contests have split up the republican party in nearly all the outhern States, and such has been the result in Arkansas. The party is divided into two wings, one composed of Governor Clayton and officials of the State administration throughout Arkansas, as well as those enjoying or anticipating the enjoyment of State patronage, while the other, headed by the Congressional delegation, is composed mainly of those who hold office under or have received the patronage of the general government. The representative men of both of these wings have almost equally great influence in the Legislature, and even

patronage of the general government. The representative men of both of these wings have almost equally great influence in the Legislature, and even at this time, only two or three weeks prior to the election, it is difficult to stale with any degree of certainty which party has the greatest numerical strength in the Legislature. Both candidates are pronounced by their friends as sound republicans, although the McDonald faction is busily circulating statements that Clayton has agreed to sell out the State government to the democracy as a bride for the Senatorship. On the other hand the Clayton party positively denies that any such bargain has been made. The facts on which this charge is based are that Clayton, in a speech made over a year ago, intimated that he was favorable to the enfranchsement of several thousands of extrebels, who are deprived of the ballot under the provisions of the State constitution. The point is made that this speech immediately followed a secret meeting between the Governor and certain prominent democratic leaders, and that the utterance or such sentiments was premature, views favorable to general amnesty not then being entertained by the republican Congress, and, moreover, as beace and good order had not then been fally established in the State, outrages on republicans being of frequent occurrence. This speech of the Governor was the signal of attack by these within the ranks of his own party who had suspected that he had designs upon the Senatorship, and that he would not abstain from any course of action calculated to further his interests. The republican vote in the Legislature is reported to be quite evenly divided, notwithstanding both parties are playing their strongest cards to effect a change. Nothing very definite can be ascertained just now as to tee probable vote of the democrats on the final bailot. The fact, however, this several of their organs are backlag Clayton would seem to indicate that he has their preference, and also seems to give a scrious as that existing in th

Legislature that there has not been any sale such as is charged, and in the event of a complete exposure thereof by the McDonald faction the yet more difficult work of convincing his friends (who may not as yet be posted on the matter) that no harm can result to the party from the bargain.

It is stated that the Governor holds back as his

nignest card the promise of securing a call for a new constitutional convention, which will form a consti-

constitution more liberal in its provisions than the one made when the State was reconstructed, and which will distrancins but very few persons, if any. Under terms of the present constitution an amendment removing political restrictions in the case of ex-rebeis requires action at two different sessions and a vote at a special or general election by the people before such amendment taxes effect, and Clayton's irlends affirm that he prefers the latter mode of relief for the distranchased rather than the caling of a new convention.

As before stated, it is difficult to arrive at any postive conclusion as to how this contest will terminate, when all the different issues referred to are fully considered. Both parties seem to be full of spirit and confidence. Both candidates are personally popular, and especially the present Senator, and it is not improbable that in the mixed condition of things the vote of many members will be regulated, not by political considerations alone, but largely by there personal preferences.

Mush and milk festivals are fashionable in Kansas

There are now but four persons living in Quincy, III., who were there previous to 1829. III., who were there previous to 1829.

It is stated that an effort will be made to prevent the erection of the San Francisco City Hall at Yerba Buena Park, in accordance with an act of the last Legislature. The site, it is claimed, is too far from the centre of population.

The navigable portion of the Missouri river amounts in all to 3,150 miles. The channel varies from 200 to 1,500 yards, except at low water when it is from 500 to 700 feet. The river and tributaries drain 518,000 square miles.

Last week there were more convicts confined in the Jollet (Ill.) Fenitentiary than ever before—the number having reached 1,355, four of whom are it the hospital and five undergoing solitary confine ment—the balance are engaged at hard labor.

The farmers of Waverly county, lowa., are prepar-ing for a grand wolf hunt, and have havited the citizens of Bremer county to join them. Quite a num-ber of sheep have been killed by "the varmints," and the farmers have taken a prejudice against them and are after their scalps.

The locomotives of the Vermont Central line ran a distance of 1,049,172 miles during the six months from June 1 to December 1, 1870. This is equal to four times the distance between the earth and the moon; forty-two times the distance around the globe, and four hundred and thirty times the distance across the Continent, from New York to San Francisco.

william Hewitt Webb, Secretary of the Reading Railroad Company, died at his residence, in Germantown, Pa., on the 23d inst., aged about thirty-six years. Mr. Webb had been connected with the company named for fourteen years, during eight of which he was its secretary, and for a considerable time he was both another and secretary of the company.

A MAN DIED OF HYDROPUCEIA FORTY YEARS AFTER HAVING BEEN BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—The Pelaski (N. Y.) Democrat relates the particulars of the singular death of one Major King, of the town of Goylston, from hydrophobia. It appears that about forty years ago Mr. King was severely bitten by a mad dog, which had no apparent effect on him until within the past four weeks, when he first seemed to act strangely. For a few days he uppeared neiancholy, and on Monday, the 12th instant, after telling his son he "was going to do something," threw off his hat and coat, ran to a pond near by, and, jumping in, endeavored to drown himself. His son followed him and succeeded in getting him out, and induced him to return to the house. When within a short distance he tore himself 2way, resurred again and threw himself into the pond. By this time some of the neighbors who had witnessed the strange proceedings arrived and with their assistance he was secured and brought home. The paroxysm lasted about five hours, when he became rational and requested the bystanders not to allow him to hurt anybody. He remained in this condition for eighteen hours, when another spasm succeeded, and after suffering terribly and Franks and the care to his religion.

THE PORTAGE LAKE CANAL-This important "Jolly Santa Claus" is the novelty at the Comique.

Miss Glyn reads "Macbeth" at Steinway Hall on Wednesday.

A grand Christmas concert will be given at Plymouth church this evening.

"Cinderella" is the grand attraction at the New York Circus.

On January 4 Lefranc, Czillag, Reyna and Susini

THE PORTAGE LAKE CANAL.—This important work, which has been taiked about ever since Lake superior has been navigated, is ing fair way of completion, and will be open for the passage of the largest lake steamers and vessels in the spring. Its completion is of great important work, which has been taiked about ever since Lake Superior has been navigated, is ing fair way of completion, and will be open for the passage of the largest lake steamers and vessels in the spring. Its completion is of great important work, which has been taiked about ever since Lake Superior has been navigated, is ing fair way of completion, and will be open for the passage of the largest lake steamers and vessels in the spring. Its completion, and will be open for the passage of the largest lake steamers and vessels in the spring. Its completion is of great important work, which has been taiked about ever since Lake Superior has been navigated, is ing fair way of completion, and will be open for the passage of the largest lake steamers and vessels in the spring. Its completion is of great important work, which has been taiked about ever since Lake

GAMBETTA.

Interview Between the Minister's Secretary and

a Herald Correspondent.

Important Declarations of the Ministry-M Spuller-Strength of the Army of the Loire-Rapid Organization Under the Republic-Camps of Instruction-Paris-Republicanism-Education-The Eastern Question-Church and State-The War to be Carried Into Germany.

Tours, Dec. 4, 1870. M. Gambetta I may declare to be the most bored yet industrious man of France or of Europe at this our. I arrived in Tours on the 30th of November with the intention of seeing this now renowned Minister of War under the republic, but four days in this ancient city only served to discover the dufficulty of having an interview with the young and ardent republican. Among my first inquiries on descending from the train was:-"Is M. Gambetta in town?"

"He is," was the reply.

"Are you a messenger from Paladines or an exalted diplomat?" was the response. "I wish to see his Excellency on important mat-

ters," I answered. "I fear, then, your "important matters" will

suffer," was the last rejoinder. On finding a rather extemporized and uncomfortable domicile at the Hotel de l'Univers, I pursued the subject, and found that M. Gambetta was the most difficult man to approach on the Continent. To appreciate this fact Tours in its present condition must be understood. It is full of American and English contractors; populated with the mon eymaking nobility of Europe, which siezes upon any financial enterprise to build more securely its titular importance; oppressed by visionaries who tender unsought and unheeded advice to the ministry, and invaded by tourists who magnify a personal curiosity into an event of undue diplomatic significance. So it goes. The pennyweight is the soldier or the citizen; the onnce the officer or the local celebrity; the pound the attractive lady or the fascinating countess; the contractor the hundred weight; the messenger from Paris one ton. M. Gambetta sees only those who carry, metaphorically, two thousand pounds superimposed upon their intellects, and that burden must predominate for France. You will observe that correspondents are not enumerated

A short time after my arrival I became acquainted with Mr. Burton, the inventor of the latest American gan, and several other gentlemen of marked influ ence, and through them with the secretary of M. Gambetta. I immediately sought an interview with this gentleman, but found that M. Gambetta was as inaccessible to correspondents as the man of the moon. I then rested on my oars and surveyed the position. After a mental reconnoissance I visited the prefecture at nine A. M., and found M. Gambetta present, and immediately despatched my card as a HERALD correspondent, briefly explaining the object of an interview, and sent with it a letter containing my credentials. The Minister's secretary soon appeared, demanded my business, and told me 'a permit to accompany the army is impossible, Monsieur."

"Impossible ?"

"But that I have not yet asked of his Excellency simply desire a brief conversation on the great questions of the day-on the republic, on its hopes, its future, the sentiments of its founders and its probable durability."

"I shall be most happy to answer you, sir, on any and all questions as the chief private and confidendal secretary of M. Gambetta; but as for him every

moment is the life's blood of France."

Further conversation followed in consonance with a notice placarded in the antercom reciting the diligent occupation of the Minister of War. I was informed that applications on the part of English informed that applications on the part of English correspandents were frequent for an interview, but without avail; that M. Gambetta was overrun, and that only those who were concerned in immediate results could even be admitted for an instant. The waiting room, auterooms and private offices were filled at this early hour in the morning and I concluded that the best expression, in full, of M. Gambetta's sentiments and opinions could best be obtained from M. Spuller, his chief private secretary, and with him I made an appointment which was kept this morning.

THE INTERVIEW.

THE INTERVIEW.

At the outset of the conversation I asked him if I

At the outset of the conversation I asked him if I could use the name of M. Gambetta as responsible for his utterances. He immediately repaired to the inner office of the prefecture to obtain the authorization, and soon returned, saying, that while I was not at liberty to say I had seen M. Gambetta, the declarations of M. Spuiler were his, and reflected the opinions and belief of the Cabinet.

M. Spuiler, I should explain, was long editor of the Journal of Varis, a paper of the high literary standard of the Journal des Debats, is a sincere republican, an intimate friend of M. Gambetta, with whom he lives, and of whom he is a constant adviser. He is charged with the confidential concerns of all France, and is a man of mature judgment, ready perception, quick decision and rapid conversation. He is to M. Gambetta more than M. Bourienne was to the First Napoleon and more even thath Bosweil was to Johnson. I was particularly impressed with mis sincerity and devotion to his trust, and, above all, with the manners of the eman, which made it undoubted that M. Gambetta is surrounded by able and discrect counsellors. Once in the audience chamber the interview began, and every reader of the HERALD may take what follows as an accurate exposition of the views of this young man of France, whom people say in Tours has saved this great country from an irretrievable doom.

The ARMY OF FRANCE TO-DAY.

Correspondent—Learner will have a greater army than was ever known under the second empire. Forty-seven days only has M. Gambetta been in the provinces. Since the beginning of his administration here he has raised the Army of the Loire; he has prepared France for a fresh campaign; he has called trops into the field; be has infused vigor, harmony and a serious proper and content to the serious proper as the content of the proper and content to the proper

here he has raised the Army of the Loire; he has prepared France for a fresh campaign; he has called troops into the field; be has infused vigor, harmony and a serious purpose among the people, and you see the result to-day. I cannot tell you the numbers. France is capable of raising two millions of men, young men, all, too, mobilized, who can be moved in the field, and who, under the republic, will fight for the perpetuity of the democracy in France, when, under an empire, they would not be actuated by a kindred spirit.

Correspondent—What, sir, is the character of this army already formed?

Secretary—As I have said, France has now a better army in the field than she had at the outbreak of the war. We are

RETURNING ARMIBS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE RETURNING, and the soldiers already in the field are better equipped, better supplied with weapons and maintions than was the regular army which surrendered at Sedan or capitalised at Metz.

THE CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

CORRESPONDENT—And you are giving out contract avery day?

tracts every day?

SECRETARY—Yes, sir; we are buying guns, artillery and all supplies calculated to strengthen in a military view, and this work will go on. M. Gambetta, by decree, has afready established fitteen camps of instruction, where civillans can rendez-yous, be drilled, exercise and be impregnated with the genius and discipline of the soldier. To these points, inland and on the seaboard, those limbtes to military duty will be called, and then you will find we will make those soldiers who are to confront the Prussian hosts. These camps of instruction are to be complete in detail; they are to have for auxiliaries all the latest inventions of modern science as applied to war, and from them will be graduated soldiers not only expert in mere warfare, but man who cherish and love republican institutions.

Correspondent—You are making

Colossal primaparitions?

Secretary—Yes, Monsicur, we are. We are daily organizing, compacting, solidiying, and in different parts of France-troops are apriying to the national defence. They are all destance to operate on or about Parls, to relieve that heroic sity, to drive away the Prussian soldiers and redeem the republic.

The defence of parts.

Correspondent—Parls has certainly made a grand defence.

Secretary—Yes, sir, she has. Seventy-four days tracts every day? SECRETARY—Yes, str; we are buying guns, artil-

grand defence.

SECRETARY—Yes, sir, she has. Seventy-four days

Secretary—Yes, sir, she has. Seventy-four days

seventy-four days. SECRETARY—Yes, sir, she has. Seventy-four days bave not reduced her, and the world, which was so, lond to tell of her speedy capitulation, has already outlived its prophecy, with shame. When you Americans return to Paris after this sleep remember you not only return to a city full of inxury and opulence, but to the grandest alty of the world—to a city which in war can justify its munificence in peace, which in sorrow can confirm its splendor in joy. Paris offers to the world alt—greatness, architecture, boulevards, art, science, industries; but now she exhibits heroism, fortitude and from courage. History must speak well of this city, and wny again? Because she is republican. It is because she is the some of republicanism that she offers to the world the spectacle of tranquility for nearly three months against the gradual march of familie. Is not this for the republic? Paris is the nucleus. From her halis and from her noble example has come much of the spirit of resistance you find in the provinces. Paris almost by itself has diffused

patriotism, has aroused France, has called out the latent ardor of the citizens, and has electrified the expression, "Victory or death!"

EVEN PARIS MAY PALL, BUT THE REPUBLIC WILL STILL PIGHT.

CORRESPONDENT—But suppose Paris should fall?

SEQUETARY—We would still fight. Forty-seven days only and took at the result! Regard it. What will more time do? Every army we put in the field is a better one than that which preceded—better equipped in all respects. Should Paris fall our cause is still intect.

Correspondent—And, Judging by your present successes about Paris, an aggressive movement on your part seems inevitable—what then?

SECRETARY—We must average the atroclous cruelties of the enemy, who have been guilty of much that is revoiting and barbarous. We must have compensation across the faine.

Correspondent—France will never give up?

SECRETARY—Never, Monsieur, never.

Correspondent—I am anxious to know the views of the government on the republic. Will it be a leading that the sum of the companies of the United States, embracing many dissimilar organizations in one?

SECRETARY—No, ar; it will be a republic one and indivisible—tonious must?

SECRETARY-No, sir; it will be a republic one and

indivisible—toujours unis!

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

CORRESPONDEST—And will the Church be se
from the State! That is a question of great in

Correspondent—And will the Church be severed from the State? That is a question of great interest in America.

Secretary—Yes, sir; it will assuredly, and the accomplishment of that end is comprehended in "the republic one and midysible."

Correspondent—The republic, then, means the State and not the Church.

Secretary—Exactly. And you must write this to the New York libration as the great point of this interview.

The republic saves france; the empire humiliates it. The monarchists and imperialists were for an armistice—for dagraceful submission. The republicans, whether rouge or moderate, have always been and will always be for war until the invader leaves our soil. Consider that, for it is the genius of the situation—it is the ultimatum, the homor of France. The republic maintains the pressinge of our country. The despotsem, after being beaten at Sedan, would give it to the dide wind. The empire gave us its military aconevements and they culminated at Metz. Ours began at Orieans and under Ducrot at Paris, and we believe that they have but just begun. This government of the national defence will never relax its tenure until France is delivered and avenged.

Correspondent—Let us contemplate peace! Will you then begun to diffuse education, be give the people information, which, in the United States, have been the greatest safeguards of our republic?

Secretary—That will be the first act of the government, and all moneys will be devoted to this great and important purpose. Appropriations formerly applied to the erection of linguisheen buthaning—to beautifying objects, eatherans, co.—will be used for the dissemination of knowledge. This will be the determined aim of this government. A system will be a solution of the mineral purpose can be contently will complete the glorious work of '8s. How have republics been here? In '92 we drove away the cannot of ourigin dumination.

Correspondent—And you have no fear of the

fered no foreign humiliation.

No PEAR OF THE ORLEANISTS.

CORRESPONDENT—And you have no fear of the

CORRESPONDENT—And you have no fear of the Oricanists?

SECRETARY—We know there are many of them, but we know of no plot, and we believe in the success of the republic. All our efforts will be to make it worthy of the confidence of the people—not alone of France, but of the world. Old soldiers, long monarchists or imperiansts, for the first time are for a republic. They will fight, because in fighting they fight for themselves as well.

NO MORE INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

CORRESPONDENT—All internal dissensions laterates are now over?

SECRETARY—Yes, sir; all are united now.

Correspondent—1 observe that littles of nobility are still used in France. Will they be abolished?

SECRETARY—Possibly; much remains to be done THE EASTERN QUISTION.

Correspondent—And how does the Eastern question stand?

tion stand?

Secretary—France, unhampered, would maintain her cosignatory dignity; now it is a question of the

Correspondent—Of course, in casung a horo-

Interes.

Correspondent—Of course, in casting a horoscope of the future from the present attitude of parties in France, it seems as though under the republic public sentiment would divide—one portion for moderation, another for extreme measures.

Secretary—we do not anticipate those questions, we are for one object, the prosecution of the war for the national defence.

Correspondent—I can then say for this Ministry that as a body it is eager, watchful and determined to establish a durable republic in this fair country?

BULD A CIVIL STRUCTURE.

Secretary—les, Monsieur, as in '92, we will triumph. We will build here a civit structure for the poor and rich ainse—for those of long ancestry and those of an numble birth. At Sedan a rotten empire was destroyed, and at Paris a durable republic began. Peace restored, the army will go back to the people, and france will cease to be a military nation. Common schools will be established; and while civil instruction will preponderate, the solder will be engrafted on the chizen. Our hearts are just of the welfare of the country.

Here the interview closed, because I did not wish to interfere with the routine of the liureau, and M. Spuiler had already spoken for upwards of half an hour. Men of classical presumption are not well received at the War Office. Throughout this interview I was impressed with the determination and sincerity of M. Gambetta, and if any man can save France it is he. His Ministry is of one mind, beginning work at dayingh and toling till dark. Prodigious clerical feats are performed. More than 200 attaches belong to the building, and M. Gambetta is the supreme master of all. He is short, with a Jewish cast of countenance; brunctee, nervous, but practical; commanding, and is charged with his great office at thirty-two years of age. Considered his better him, in the research age. Considered intellectually he is a man of the acute powers of Senator Morton Size, immensity and vast numbers do not bother him. In personal assiduity he was never excelled by Stanton, and in

BLOODY FAMILY FEUD.

A Father-ia-Law Butchered-Suicide of the Murderer.

(From the Syracuse Journal, Dec. 24.] From the Syracuse Journal, Dec. 24.1
A shocking tragedy occurred in the adjoining town of DeWitt, at the Collamer settlement, six miles out of this city, at five o'clock Friday afternoon. It was the result of a family fend, which has been in progress for some years, and has involved two families in serious trouble during that

ans been in progress for some years, and has tame.

Two well known residents of that place are the victuas. James C. Taliman, aged sixty-seven years, was murdered by Lorenzo D. Garrett, his son-in-law, aged thirty-two years.

The murder was committed at five o'clock yester-day (Frienzy) aftermoon. The murderet, Garrett, immediately thereafter took his own life.

Taliman and Garrett owned adjoining farms and lived about saxty rods apart. They had begn engaged in personal quarrets for the past twelve or lourteen years, ever since Garrett's marriage, growing out of differences about Garrett's property, which Taliman and his wife wished to manage, and which Mrs. Garrett had got into her possession. Garrett has been considered in insane man, and was so adjudged by a tegal commission about two years ago.

The first act of the travely look place at about.

was so adjudged by a legal commission about two years ago.

THE MURDER.

The first act of the tragedy took place at about five o'clock. Carrett left his own house at that hour, with some bags in his bands, and was seen by his son, aged about a dozen years, to put semething, which the lad supposed to be a hammer, into his coat gocket. He proceeded to Tallinan's premises, and went into the barnyard, where the old man Tallinan had just gone to mik the cows.

Mrs. Tallinan's homediately thereafter heard her husband cry "Munder," twice repeated. She ran to the door and saw Garrett strike Tallinan, who felt to the earth. She re-entered the house and got a pissol, which, or Garrett's approaching the house with the undoubted intendion of killing her, she attempted to discharge at bin; but she falled. Garrett tyrued and went toward his own house.

the trible and went toward his own house.

THE STICIDE.

Garrett was seen by members of his family to pass through his door yard and go to the barn. Several men who were passing a few minutes after the murder, were apprised of the death of Taliman and proceeded to Garrett's, when they discovered his dead body hanging in his barn. He had hang himself by a rope suspended from a girder of the hay lot. He had the the rope to a cross beam and, fastening it about his neck, jumped oil. Life was extinct, but his body was quite warm when it was cut down.

astening habout his necs, imped on. Like was extinct, but his body was quite warm when it was cut down.

THE MURDERR'S WESON,

The death of Tailman was caused by several blows from a hammer or axe. The right size of, but skull was frightfully crushed in, and the brain, exided from the would. He was, doubtless, killed, by the first blow of the mudercos weapon. It is not known with what weapon the deed was done, as no imperment has yet been found.

THE PAICUSS TO THE TRAGERY.

The parties were in comfortable circumstances. Tailman's property is estimated at about \$10,000 and Garrett's at about \$5,000. Tailman owned about eighty acres of land, and bas lived on it for many years. Garrett, we believe, was a native of the town of Saikha, and magned Tailman's daughter about Sourteen years ago.

There is much excitement in the vicinity of this double tragedy. The bodies, which were removed to the respective dwellings of the deceased, were visited last ught and this forenoon by hundreds of excited people. The local sympathy is with Garrett.

The reported muttny on board the British troos ship Orontes, at Quebec, is positively denied in a statement made by the commander of the Sixtyninth regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Bagot, on his arrival at Bermuda, where he was first apprised of the statement. Colonel Bagot says:-

During our stay on board the Grontes not a single unpleasantness, of even the most trifing nature, occurred. In truth, our sojourn on board that ship was distinguished by an unbroken harmony on the part of all en poard.